a flexible sheet having first and second surfaces, said first and second surfaces being parallel to one another, said flexible sheet being transparent to light of a first wavelength;

a first electrode comprising a first electrode layer in contact with said first surface, said first electrode layer being transparent to light of said first wavelength;

a light emitting layer comprising an organic polymer in electrical contact with said first electrode layer; and

a plurality of second electrodes, one such second electrode corresponding to each OLED, each of said second electrodes comprising an isolated conducting area in electrical contact with said light emitting layer, said light emitting layer generating light of said first wavelength in a region adjacent to said second electrode when a potential difference is applied across said first and second electrodes.

C1 cont

4(Twice Amended). [The display of Claim 3] A display comprising a plurality of light emitting pixels, each pixel comprising an isolation transistor, a driving circuit, and an organic light emitting diode (OLED), said driving circuit storing a value that determines the magnitude of the light emitted by that pixel, said driving circuit placing said OLED in a conducting path between first and second power terminals, said isolation transistor connecting said driving circuit to a bit line when said isolation transistor is placed in a conducting state by the application of a logic signal to a word line, wherein said OLEDs are part of an array of OLEDs, said array of OLEDs comprising:

a flexible sheet having first and second surfaces, said first and second surfaces being parallel to one another, said flexible sheet being transparent to light of a first wavelength;

a first electrode comprising a first electrode layer in contact with said first surface, said first electrode layer being transparent to light of said first wavelength;

a light emitting layer comprising an organic polymer in electrical contact with said first electrode layer; and

a plurality of second electrodes, one such second electrode corresponding to each OLED, each of said second electrodes comprising an isolated conducting area in electrical contact with said light emitting layer, said light emitting layer generating light of said first wavelength in a region adjacent to said second electrode when a potential difference is applied across said first and second electrodes,

wherein said driving circuit comprises a storage capacitor and a driving transistor, and wherein said driving transistor is part of a transistor array having a plurality of connection points disposed on a surface, each of said connection points corresponding to one of said second electrodes in said array of OLEDs, said connection points being arranged such that each second electrode overlies said corresponding connection point when said array of OLEDs is properly aligned with said transistor array, and wherein said display further comprises a bonding layer comprising an anisotropic conductive adhesive located between said transistor array and said array of OLEDs, said bonding layer being in contact with a plurality of said connection points, said bonding layer electrically connecting each of said second electrodes to that connection point corresponding to that second electrode without electrically connecting any one of said second electrodes to a connection point that does not correspond to that second electrode.

8(Amended). A display comprising a plurality of light emitting pixels, said display comprising an array of driving transistors and [an] a flexible array of OLEDs, said array of OLEDs having sufficient flexure to allow each OLED to be connected to a corresponding one of said driving transistors when said array of OLEDs is pressed against said array of driving transistors, said array of OLEDs comprising:

a flexible sheet having first and second surfaces, said first and second surfaces being parallel to one another, said flexible sheet being transparent to light of a first wavelength;

a first electrode comprising a first electrode layer in contact with said first surface, said first electrode layer being transparent to light of said first wavelength;

a light emitting layer comprising an organic polymer in electrical contact with said first electrode layer; and

a plurality of second electrodes, one such second electrode corresponding to each OLED, each of said second electrodes comprising an isolated conducting area in contact with said light emitting layer, said light emitting layer generating light of said first wavelength in a region adjacent to said second electrode when a potential difference is applied across said first and second electrodes.

9(Twice Amended). [The display of Claim 8] A display comprising a plurality of light emitting pixels, said display comprising an array of driving transistors and an array of OLEDs, said array of OLEDs comprising:

C2 cont

a flexible sheet having first and second surfaces, said first and second surfaces being parallel to one another, said flexible sheet being transparent to light of a first wavelength;

a first electrode comprising a first electrode layer in contact with said first surface, said first electrode layer being transparent to light of said first wavelength;

a light emitting layer comprising an organic polymer in electrical contact with said first electrode layer; and

a plurality of second electrodes, one such second electrode corresponding to each OLED, each of said second electrodes comprising an isolated conducting area in contact with said light emitting layer, said light emitting layer generating light of said first wavelength in a region adjacent to said second electrode when a potential difference is applied across said first and second electrodes,

wherein said array of driving transistors is part of a transistor array having a plurality of connection points disposed on a surface, each of said connection points corresponding to one of said second electrodes in said array of OLEDs, said connection points being arranged such that each second electrode overlies said corresponding connection point when said array

of OLEDs is properly aligned with said transistor array, and wherein said display further comprises a bonding layer comprising an anisotropic conductive adhesive located between said transistor array and said array of OLEDs, said bonding layer being in contact with a plurality of said connection points, said bonding layer electrically connecting each of said second electrodes to that connection point corresponding to that second electrode without electrically connecting any one of said second electrodes to a connection point that does not correspond to that second electrode.

C2 cont'd

REMARKS

The Examiner rejected claims 3 and 8 under 36 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dingwall (5,903,246) in view of Hosokawa, *et al.* (5,142,343). Applicant traverses this rejection.

There are two issues here. First, does either Dingwall or Hosokawa teach a flexible substrate sheet, and second, is there any motivation in the art for combining the two references with an expectation of success that the combination will provide the desired result. With respect to the first issue, the Examiner maintains that Hosokawa teaches a flexible sheet since Hosokawa teaches a "plastic" sheet and plastic sheets include flexible sheet plastic sheets as one species thereof. Applicant wishes to point out that there are numerous non-flexible examples of plastic sheets. Hence, merely teaching that a plastic sheet is used does not teach the limitation of flexibility any more than a limitation of a "blue-colored sheet" would be anticipated by a reference teaching plastic sheets, because plastic sheets are known to come in all colors, including blue. As noted in the response to the previous office action, if anything Hosokawa teaches away from flexible sheets. In fact, all of the examples discussed in Hosokawa utilize a glass substrate. The above amendments to Claims 3 and 8 make it clear that the array of OLEDs is flexible. Since such a flexible array provides advantages in bonding the OLED layer to the driving transistor layer, Dingwall would have used such a layer. In this regard it should be noted that the teachings of Hosokawa were available long before the priority date of Dingwall.

The second issues relates to motivation to combine the references. In particular, the Examiner points to the fact that the combined teachings would save on manufacturing cost